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THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WHAT THE ST. LOUIS SUMMER GIRL IS WEARING. Bright photography and chatty text—next Sunday's Republic.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900.

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BRILLIANT FIGHTING IN CHINA. PEKIN CAPTURED; MINISTERS SAVED.

American Officers Report Battles Around Tien-Tsin.

HEROIC INCIDENTS.

Colonel Meade and Major Waller Describe the Engagements.

DORWARD'S PRAISE.

British General Accords High Honor to American Troops.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The Navy Department today made public the reports of Colonel Robert L. Meade and Major L. W. T. Waller of the United States Marine Corps on the battle of Tien-Tsin. They give not only a graphic account of this initial engagement in the Chinese campaign, but furnish the information with official exactness.

Colonel Meade's report is dated at Tien-Tsin, July 16. After telling of the situation around Tien-Tsin and of the decision, on July 17, at a conference held at the English General's headquarters, to attack the city about daybreak the next day, Colonel Meade's report, in describing the early fighting, in which the marines and Ninth Infantry took such a gallant part, says:

"We reached the advanced position about 8 a. m. I took 150 rounds per man with me—300 rounds in the belts and eighty in the haversacks. This is not sufficient for an all-day fight, and as it grew toward night I began to be apprehensive of being left in the advanced position in a fight where no prisoners were taken on either side with only the bayonet to fight with."

"On the firing line the action was especially hot, and the enemy's fire especially rapid and accurate, and at about 8:30 a. m. the enemy appeared in large numbers upon our left, among the grave mounds of the field in which we were, with the evident intention of flanking us. I made a turning movement to the left and rear and we drove them away. Later in the day, about 2 p. m., they again made a flanking effort, but at the time the infantry support of the company was on the mud wall of the city and sided with us. This company was commanded by Captain C. G. Long. The effort of the enemy proved a failure, and we drove them in."

Ordered to Withdraw. "We remained in the trenches until about 8 p. m., when we received an order from the Brigadier General commanding to withdraw, which was possibly the most difficult action of the day, since the enemy had so well covered our position that their shots struck the crests of the trenches and threw dirt in our faces, many being hit."

"General Dorward ordered that the troops should sleep upon their arms that night and on the following morning to enter the city. The south gate had to be blown in by gun-cotton."

"The troops had had nothing whatever to eat on the 13th save the small luncheon (if it may be so called) which each man carried in his haversack. It was not expected when we started that the action would prove so long, but General Dorward, knowing the situation, kindly sent to the reservation for food and other necessities, and the bivouac proved a success, and the men, although very fatigued, were ready for duty."

"On the 14th inst., the south gate having been blown in, we moved into the walled city about 6 o'clock a. m."

"We found the city filled with dead Chinese and animals. No resistance was made to our occupation in the walled city itself, but an infantry fire was kept up by the Japanese infantry upon the enemy, who responded from the suburbs. Since then we have had undisturbed possession of all Tien-Tsin."

Dorward's Letter.

Colonel Meade enclosed the following letter from General Dorward, the commander of the British forces:

"From the General Officer Commanding British Forces in China to the Officer Commanding United States Forces: Tien-Tsin, China, July 15, 1900.—Sir: I desire to express the high appreciation of the British troops of the honor done them in serving alongside their comrades of the American army during the long and hard fighting on the 13th and the subsequent capture of Tien-Tsin city, and of my own appreciation of the high honor accorded to me by having them under my command."

"The American troops formed part of the front line of the British attack, and so had more than their share of the fighting that took place. The ready and willing spirit of the officers and men will always make their command easy and pleasant, and when one adds to that the steady gallantry and power of holding onto exposed positions, which they displayed on the 13th inst., the result is soldiers of the highest class."

"We all deeply sympathize with you in the heavy losses you have suffered, especially with the Ninth Regiment, in the loss of their gallant Colonel, E. H. Liscum, while at the head of his men, and with the First Regiment of Marines, in the death of Captain Davis, who met a soldier's death in the very front of the fight."

"I blame myself for the mistake made in the taking up of their position by the Ninth Regiment, not remembering that troops wholly fresh to the scene of action and hurried forward in the excitement of battle were likely to lose their way. Still the position they took up and gallantly stuck to all day undoubtedly prevented a large body of the enemy from turning the right of the attacking party and inflicting serious loss on the French and Japanese."

"Among many instances of personal bravery in the action, I propose especially to bring to notice in dispatches the conduct of First Lieutenant Smoot, D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, in bringing a wounded man from the front under heavy and accurate fire; Lieutenant Butler was wounded while so doing, but, I am glad to learn, not seriously. The regimental Adjutant, First Lieutenant Henry Leonard, as Lieutenant Butler was suffering severely, volunteered to carry him out of the firing line. This gallant feat he successfully ac-



UNCLE SAM: "I'VE RESCUED MY LEGATION. NOW I RECKON IT'S TIME FOR ME TO GO HOME—AND STAY THERE."

UNPARALLELED WAR COUNCIL.

On August 7, at Yang-Tsung, 385 Officers of the Powers Met and Decided to Advance on Pekin.

Tokio, Aug. 17.—Extracts from a long dispatch describing the advance of the allied forces from Tien-Tsin say that General Ma disappeared during the fighting at Yang-Tsung, that the immediate advance on Pekin was decided upon at a council of war, in which 385 officers took part, held at Yang-Tsung, August 7, and that the advance columns were drawn up in the following order: Japanese, Russian, British, American.

The French contingent was obliged to remain at Yang-Tsun on account of its inadequate commissariat.

JAPS BLEW OPEN TUNG-CHOW'S GATES.

Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press. Tung-Chow, Aug. 12.—The Japanese entered Tung-Chow to-day, blowing open the gates. Where the heaviest opposition was expected none was offered. The Chinese are reported retreating to Pekin and deserting wholesale.

The allies are camping to-day about the walled city of Tung-Chow, after seven miles of marching under a terrible sun. Many of the Americans and British are prostrated.

Completed, but, I regret to say, was very dangerously wounded in so doing. "Never Giving Back." "The Ninth Regiment were fighting somewhat outside my sphere of action, so I am to bring forward only one instance of personal gallantry in that regiment—although circumstances as they were, fighting for about twelve hours almost alone and unsupported, and never giving back a foot of ground until directed to retire under cover of the night, and the fire of the Naval Guard guns, such instances must have been very numerous. The one I would refer to is the bringing back to me by the acting regimental Adjutant, Captain Lawton, of the account of the position of the regiment across a wide and fire-swept space, and returning with re-enforcements to guide them to his regiment when he was severely wounded."

"The withdrawal of the regiment was a delicate military operation, finely carried out, on which I congratulate Lieutenant Colonel Coe and the officers and men under his command."

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) "A. R. F. DORWARD, "Brigadier General."

"Official copy. "Robert L. Meade, U. S. M., Commanding Forces United States in Tien-Tsin, China." Colonel Meade gives a list of the casualties, and details the circumstances of the death of Colonel Liscum and Captain Davis. He also says that the allies are about to choose a president for the government of Tien-Tsin. He was informed by General Dorward that he expected to move on Pekin in about a fortnight."

The proclamation to the inhabitants of Tien-Tsin, telling them that the bombardment was only in reply to the attacks by rebels, also is included in the report.

Major Waller's Report.

Major Waller's report is of especial interest, as he had command of the marines in the fight before Tien-Tsin was reached. The report is dated Tien-Tsin, June 28, and says in part:

"At 2 in the morning, June 19, the Russian Colonel informed me that he would push on with his 400 men and attempt to get into Tien-Tsin and attack it. I objected, but was overruled in council. My reason told me that there was a slim chance for passing the Chinese force with only 150 men and no guns; the three-inch rifle proving defective, I disabled it and rolled it into the river and followed the Russians in the twelve-mile march on Tien-Tsin. The Russian column was in advance, 400 strong, with my Colt gun in their front, under the command of Lieutenant Powell. The advance continued until 7 a. m. without opposition, when we reached a point opposite the imperial arsenal."

"There we met a small flank fire, which

was quickly silenced by our sharpshooters. About ten minutes later we met a very heavy front and flank fire from 1,500 or 2,000 men entrenched. We deployed and my line, feeling the flank fire, turned to the left and rear, confronting the flank movement, our line at that time having its front advanced and right flank refused."

"The support of the Colt gun having dwindled to two men, and the gun having jammed several times, all the crew being shot down but one, Mr. Powell very properly decided to abandon it, which he did, after disabling the gun. Receiving notice that the Russians would retreat to a point four miles beyond our bivouac, I began my retreat, moving by the right flank and keeping up a fight for four hours with the enemy, who were in force, Imperial troops and Boxers. We succeeded in falling back, bringing our wounded by hand. At 3 p. m. we had reached our base, having marched thirty miles and fought for four hours. I was obliged to leave the dead, but brought off the wounded. Our casualties were four killed and nine wounded."

Another Attack. "It was agreed that we should advance in two columns on the next day at 4 a. m., my force occupying the advance of the British column and the right of the firing line. We struck the enemy at about 7 a. m. and drove them steadily until about 12:30 p. m., when we entered Tien-Tsin, relieving the besieged Europeans, our losses being for the day one killed and three wounded. At noon on the 27th, the Russians having attacked the arsenal, the scene of my repulse on the 23d, and which had not been captured, asked for re-enforcements. I sent out Second Lieutenant Jolly with forty men, Mr. Harding, my Adjutant, joining as a volunteer, and placed the whole under the command of Commander Craddock. R. N. The force was about 1,500 strong, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the parapets out of their fortifications and in full flight. It was developed that the enemy had about 7,000 men at this point. Our men charged over the parapet with a British company, being the first in, in this part of the fight. Our loss, however, was one wounded and Lieutenant Jolly overcame by heat, but not until after he had brought his men back to their quarters. Lieutenant Harding acted as a volunteer and captured an Imperial flag, which he has presented to me."

"Having given you the bare facts, I wish to invite attention to the incidents of the busy week. Our men marched ninety-seven miles in the five days, fighting all the way. They have lived on about one meal a day for six days, but have been cheerful and willing always. They have gained the highest praise from all forces present, and have earned my love and confidence. They are

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; southerly winds. For Illinois—Generally fair, except thunderstorms in northern portion Saturday; Sunday fair; light westerly winds. For Arkansas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; southerly winds.

1. Allies in Pekin. Brilliant Fighting in China.
2. China's Battle Against the World. British Soldiers Land at Shanghai.
3. Acting Governor of Illinois in Trouble. Senator Cockrell in St. Louis. Utstick Case Goes to Grand Jury. Thomas Nelson Page on New York Fashionables. "Doll Doctor" of New York Found Dead. Showing of United States at Paris Ex. Protecting New York Babies from Impure Milk. A Woman's Weary Journey.
4. Race Track Results. Baseball Scores.
5. Jeffries Should Defend His Title. Roland Quentin Under Arrest. Naming of the "Moore Twins." Combine Against Melon Thieves. Shot Her Husband. Race Riot in Georgia.
6. Kenrick Seminary to Teach Classics. An Interesting Hebrew. Young People's Societies. Church News and Amusements. Sunday School Lesson. New Religious Sect.
7. Newest Ideas in Plain and Fancy Houses. What Is Correct in Stationery. Why Babies Suffer. Suggestions About Hardwood Floors. Commandments of Health.
8. Editorial.
9. Editors Meet and Talk Shop. Hannaford's Scheme Failed. Illinois Politics.
10. Paris Slighted Sousa. Lamp Flicker Ousts Nelson. Gossip About Books and Writers.
11. Republic Want Ads.
12. New Corporations. The Railroad.
13. Financial News. River Telegrams.
14. Unique Scheme to Aid a Church. Major Winn En Route From Cuba to China. First Shirt-Waist Party in St. Louis. Trade Reviews. Hottest Weather of the Season. Details of Hospital Plans.

BELEATED, BUT BELLIGERENT.

Austrians, Germans, French and Italians Go Forward.

Paris, Aug. 17.—A dispatch received here from General Frey, in command of the French marine force in China, dated August 9, says that the rapid advance of the allies toward Pekin was due to the excellent scouting of the Russians and Japanese.

General Frey returned to Tien-Tsin in order to lead the re-enforcements of French troops to the front. Finding there the Germans, Austrians and Italians, who were not represented with the advance columns, the General offered to give them facilities for getting to the front with his command. They accepted with thanks and a new column, composed of the forces of the nations mentioned, started for Pekin.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR ALLIES.

German Troops Due at Taku on Two Transports.

London, Aug. 17.—Troops are still arriving at Taku. The German transports Wittekind and Frankfurt are due there to-day. The Russian transport Nijni Novgorod ran on a reef August 14.

The Japanese cruiser Takasago, which went ashore recently, has been towed off and is now at Port Arthur.

Victorious Allies Fight Their Way Into the Chinese Capital and Immediately Surround Legations.

Battle Is Fought Wednesday, August 15—Whites Are Rescued and Siege Ended—Japs Suffer 100 Casualties—Empress Dowager's Escape Reported.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—The Navy Department to-night received this cablegram from Admiral Remy:

"Taku, Aug. 17, 1 a. m.—Bureau Navigation, Washington: Just received telegram from Tien-Tsin, dated 16th, 10 p. m.:

"Pekin was captured on Aug. 15. Foreign legations are safe. Details follow shortly. (Signed) REMEY."

The Acting Secretary of State makes public the following plain telegram, received this (Friday) evening, from the United States Consul at Che-Foo:

"Che-Foo, Aug. 17, 1900.—(Received Aug. 17, 7:55 p. m.)—Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., Seventeenth: A Japanese Admiral reports allies attacked Pekin, east, 15th. Obstinate resistance. Evening, Japanese entered capital with other forces. Immediately surrounded legations. Inmates safe. Japanese loss over 100. Chinese 300. (Signed) FOWLER."

PEKIN ATTACKED BECAUSE CHINESE RESISTED.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Che-Foo, Thursday, Aug. 16.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The allies reached Pekin on Tuesday night and attacked the city yesterday morning, the Chinese having opposed their communicating with the Ministers.

Tung-Chow was captured by the allies on Monday morning, and they advanced within eight miles of Pekin. The enemy fled the night before.

The Japanese took the arsenal and seized 50,000 riku of rice.

EMPRESS DOWAGER REPORTED LEAVING PEKIN.

London, Aug. 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: "The allies entered Pekin August 15. It is believed that Yuan Shi Kai's troops have gone thence to Shan-Si to protect the Empress, who, according to reports received by local officials here, with Tuan, the imperial household and the bulk of the army and Boxers, left Pekin August 7 for Hsien-Fu."

Shanghai dispatches say that Emperor Kwang Su accompanied the Empress Dowager to Hsien-Fu much against his will. Prince Tuan commanded the rear guard of the imperial escort, of which Boxers formed 65 per cent. It was expected that General Tung Fuh Siang would follow after the arrival of the allies. All the palace treasures were sent to Hsien-Fu.

ALL THE WORLD REJOICES IN THE SUCCOR OF THE BESIEGED LEGATIONS.

Safety of Minister Conger Assured—Washington Officials Overjoyed—United States Officers First to Communicate the News to the World—London Comment.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The allied armies have captured and entered Pekin in the face of "obstinate resistance," and the members of the foreign legations are safe. Official confirmation of the fall of the Chinese capital came to the United States Government to-night in the shape of two cablegrams, one from Admiral Remy and the other from Consul Fowler at Che-Foo.

The cablegram from Admiral Remy came to hand first, early in the evening, followed very soon after by that from Consul Fowler, and the officials, realizing the great public interest in the events which it was believed had happened in Pekin, at once made them public.

From Tung-Chow to Pekin. Previous information which had been received here showed that the allied armies took possession of Tung-Chow on the 12th inst. From that city to Pekin the distance is not very great—not more than a dozen miles. It seems evident, therefore, that the armies halted for a time at Tung-Chow, probably for the purpose of giving the men a rest and to prepare for the attack on the capital city in force after waiting until the rear of the advancing host should arrive at the front. Possibly, also, the delay was the result of negotiations inaugurated by the Chinese officials looking to the delivery of the Ministers with a Chinese or other escort. If negotiations were attempted they must have failed, as the army continued on its march and attacked the capital three days after reaching Tung-Chow.

The officials here were aware of the fact that the stronghold of the Boxers was in the Chinese City and that for the allies to attempt to force their way through it into the Tartar City, in which the legation compounds are located, might mean a great loss of life and possibly a defeat. It was also known that the imperial troops who have sided with the Boxers were, many of them, in or near the Chinese City, and that much of the artillery and rifle fire which has been poured into the legations has been from the walls of the Chinese City.

East Gate Attacked. These facts evidently were communicated to General Chaffee and the other commanding officers of the allies. Realizing these obstacles, it appears that the allies decided to attack the city by the east gate. There are four entrances to the city on the east, two leading to the Chinese City and two to the Tartar city. Just which one of these was selected as the attacking point Consul Fowler's dispatch does not disclose.

Contrary to the press reports of to-day, Consul Fowler's dispatch shows that the attack on the city met with strong resistance. The Japanese force engaged with the Tartars, according to the understanding of the officials here, numbers 10,000 men, so that the loss suffered by them was over 1 per cent.

Allowance is made for the losses in the forces of the other armies, but it is presumed that it was in proportion to that suffered by the Japanese.

President Overjoyed. The President was overjoyed on hearing

SEVERE FIGHTING AT NEW-CHWANG.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. New-Chwang, Aug. 11, via Shanghai, Friday, Aug. 17.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Two thousand Chinese attacked the Russian intrenchments here to-day.

They were repulsed with heavy loss.

Russian atrocities in New-Chwang having excited the Chinese, it was reported that 15,000 Chinese were coming here determined to recapture the Chinese city at any cost, and the Russians have sent a torpedo boat to Port Arthur for re-enforcements.

Chinese Government, and it is possible that he may be summoned to Pekin.

The officials of the administration, pending the receipt of the detailed reports from Minister Conger and General Chaffee, are unable to predict what course will be pursued in the present. They incline strongly to the belief, however, that it will be found necessary for the international forces to occupy Pekin until a final settlement has been arranged.

Minister Conger's advice will have great weight in determining the policy that will be pursued by the administration. It is expected that he will at once submit a full report, giving with all detail possible the history of the anti-foreign uprising, the connection of the Imperial Government with it and the history of the siege of the legations. He will also indicate, as far as possible, which of the Chinese officials have been responsible for the conditions in Pekin.

A report on the siege of the legations will also be submitted by Captain Myers, commandant of the American Marine Guard, and General Chaffee will submit a report on the operations of the relief column and the present situation from a military standpoint.

When these documents have been received the Government will be in a better position to determine upon a future policy.

A DAY OF CONGRATULATION. London, Aug. 18, 4 a. m.—"Pekin was relieved on the night of the 15th."

This message was received last evening at the Imperial Customs Office in London, from the Commissioner of Customs in Che-Foo. It is the only official message that has been received in England in confirmation of the earlier reports. Admiral Remy's dispatch not having arrived in time for publication in the London morning papers.

The Morning Post, which is the only paper printing the Che-Foo message, says: "To-day is not only a day of national rejoicing; it is also a day of congratulation for all the Powers of the world."

Proceeding to discuss the probability of a cessation of hostilities, the Morning Post assumes that the United States are willing

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